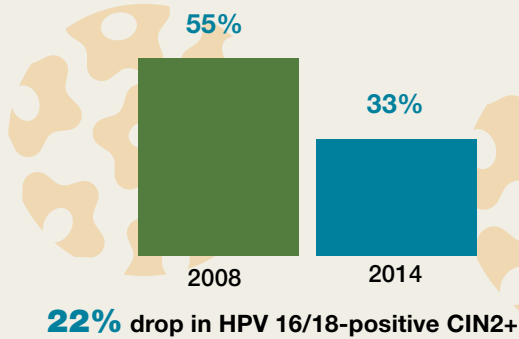
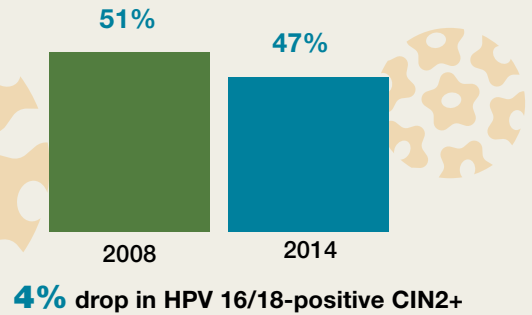


Impact of the HPV vaccine on cervical precancers among US women

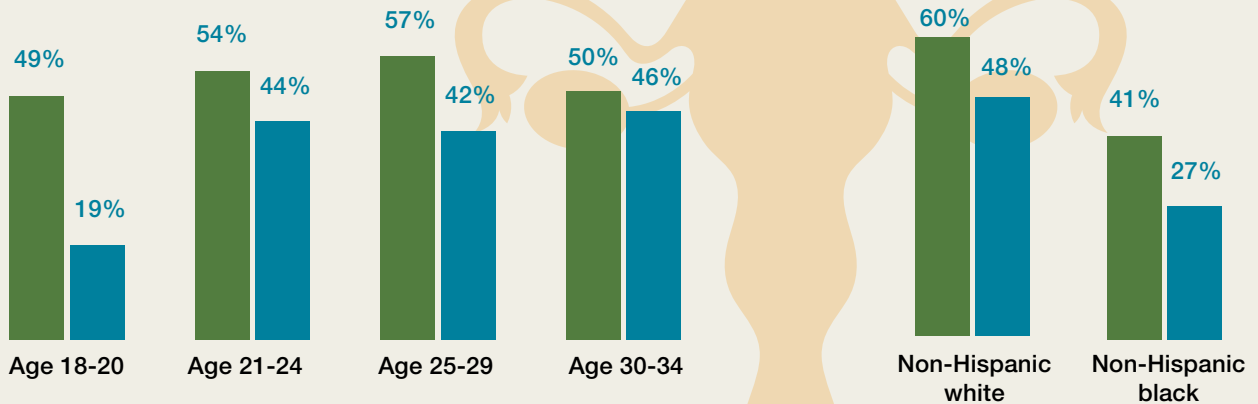
The HPV vaccine is working to reduce cervical precancers^{a,b}



The estimated number of HPV 16/18-positive CIN2+ cases also has declined in unvaccinated women, suggesting herd protection



From 2008 to 2014, the percentage of cervical precancers was reduced in the following groups^c:



In 2017

66%

of adolescents aged 13–17 years received the first dose to start the HPV vaccine series

49%

of adolescents received all recommended doses to complete the HPV vaccine series

^aHPV vaccination was included in the routine immunization program for females in 2006.

^bResearchers looked at more than 10,000 laboratory samples of cervical tissue obtained from women aged 18 to 39 diagnosed with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grades 2–3 or adenocarcinoma in situ (CIN2+) between 2008 and 2014. Trends in HPV16/18-positive CIN2+ were examined, overall and by vaccination status, age, histologic grade, and race/ethnicity, using Cochrane–Armitage tests.

^cAmong both vaccinated and unvaccinated women.

Sources:

McClung NM, Gargano JW, Bennett NM, et al; HPV-IMPACT Working Group. Trends in human papillomavirus vaccine types 16 and 18 in cervical precancers, 2008–2014. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2019;28:602–609.

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